The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1860. NUMBER 294.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.

Their Letters of Acceptance.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, June 8.—The following are the letters of acceptance of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 21, 1860.

Hon. George Ashmun, President of the Republican National Convention:

SIR: I accept the nomination tendered me by the Convention over which you presided, and of which I am formally apprised, in the letter of yourself and others acting as a Committee of the Convention for that purpose. The declaration of principles and sentiments which accompany your letter meet my approval, and it shall be my care not to violate it or disregard it in any part. Imploring the assistance of Divine Providence, and with due regard to the views and feelings of all who were represented in the Convention; to the rights of all the States and Territories and the people of the nation; to the inviolability of the Constitution and the perpetual union, harmony and prosperity of all, I am most happy to cooperate for the practical success of the principles declared by the Convention.

Your obliged friend and fellow citizen,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FROM MR. HAMLIN.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1860.

GENTLEMEN:—Your official communication of the 18th inst., informing me that the Representatives of the Republican party of the United States, assembled at Chicago on that day, had, by unanimous vote, selected me as their candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, has been received, together with the resolutions adopted by the Convention as its declaration of principles. Those resolutions enunciate clearly and forcibly the principles which unite us, and the objects proposed to be accomplished. They address themselves to all, and there is neither necessity nor propriety in my entering upon a discussion of any of them. They have the approval of my judgment, and in any action of mine will be faithfully and cordially sustained. I am profoundly grateful to those with whom it is my pride and pleasure politically to operate, for the nomination so unexpectedly conferred, and I desire to tender through you to the members of the Convention my sincere thanks for the confidence thus reposed in me. Should the nomination which I now *conscientiously*—that Lincoln being a ferocious, radical, John-Brown Abolitionist, was taken up as the representative of the more advanced ideas of the party—that Sumner has been put forward as Old Abe's mouthpiece on the floor of the Senate—and that Sumner, in his recent speech, advocated the abolition of slavery in the States. All of which, Old Man Bennett knows, are stupendous lies. *Blackwood's Magazine* was clearly right in saying that though Scotland had given to the world some of its brightest ornaments and truest saints, yet, when Cloaty did go hold of one of her sons, he made a sensation among the other devils; and that no one could dispute the evidence furnished by the nativity, on the same soil, of John Knox and James Gordon Bennett.

Grand Ratification Meeting at Sterling.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

FRANKLIN GROVE, Friday Morning, June 8, 1860.

Yesterday was a grand gala day at Sterling. On our arrival there in the morning train from Chicago, the whole city and the surrounding country seemed to have turned out to greet us. A large procession was formed and marched to the speaker's stand which had been erected near the residence of His Honor Mayor Mason. In the procession we noticed an immense wagon drawn by sixteen yoke of cattle, and the crowd of "Black" Republicans who covered the platforms were instinct with enthusiasm for Lincoln and Hamlin. On several platforms the hardy sons of toil were engaged in the "manly art" of splitting rails, in imitation of the early toil of Honest Abe Lincoln, hickory poles surmounted with mauls, banners with significant devices, stirring music from three bands, and the hurrahs of the multitude, made the scene one of the most notable and exciting ever witnessed in the beautiful little city of Sterling.

The speeches were made by Hon. I. N. Arnold, and Mr. Broas of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE of Chicago, and Mr. Leonard Swett of Bloomington. Mr. Swett reported most cheering progress in the central and southern portions of the State. The immense meetings held in Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to us, can rely with confidence upon its safe delivery.

Freight to and from any point in the West can be forwarded as at all times as favorable rates as by any Company.

Through Bills of Lading given for passage tickets purchased via PEORIA, B. & M. RIVER DIVISION.

Office in the Company's Depot, foot of Lake Street, Chicago.

H. H. KOONS, 60 North street, Baltimore.

JOHN C. MO. CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 B. Wash.

Office, No. 77 State street, Boston.

HOLLISTER, Agent Pacific Express Co., Philadelphia.

WOLCOTT, Gen'l Ticket Ag't Philadelphia.

LO & LAKE HURON

Shortest and best route to Buffalo & Detroit.

Chicago at 9 a. m., Detroit at 6:30 p. m.

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Connecting with N. Y. Central for Albany and New York, and with Great Western for Niagara Falls and the East.

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CHICAGO RAILROAD.

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VANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and intermediate points in Pennsylvania, New York and Maryland, &c.

Office, will have the benefit of the latest market at no additional cost.

Depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, as follows:

Morning Express daily (Sundays excepted) at 9:00 a.m. Arrives at Pittsburgh at 6:30 p.m.

Fast Line daily (Sundays excepted) at 4:30 p.m. Arrives at Pittsburgh at 1:30 a.m.

Night Express daily, at 9:00 p.m. Arrives at Pittsburgh at 6:30 a.m.

Pittsburgh at 6:30 a.m. Arrives at Chicago at 6:30 p.m.

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Through Passenger Trains

Between Chicago and Philadelphia, without change, are run in the Union Depot, at 9:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. daily, with connections from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and West Philadelphia. Tickets for the transportation of Passengers and Baggage can be had, and every information, at the Depot. Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change. Sleeping Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Palace Sleeping and Fast Trains. The Express and Mail Train leaves Chicago daily, at 9:00 a.m., connecting direct for New York, Express and Mail for Baltimore and Washington.

Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's improved smoke-consuming apparatus, which adds much to the safety of Travelers.

Passengers for Philadelphia and New York; Trains between New York and Philadelphia, all rail, are good on either of the two routes.

Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River or Stonington Lines. Passengers can procure tickets at the Depot.

Tickets can be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West, or on board any of the regular Lines of Steamers from Chicago or Ohio River Ports. The Company in Boston New York Baltimore, &c.

ALWAYS AS LOW AND THUS AS QUICK AS ANY OTHER ROUTE!

FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.

Which connect at the Union Depot with the Pennsylvania Railroad, make this the

CHEAPEST AND BEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.

Rates of freight by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh as all drayage or ferriage of Freight, insuring to shippers an advantage over all competing routes.

For Freight, and thro' Bills Lading, apply to the Agents of the Company at Pittsburgh.

For Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address the following Agents of the Company:

J. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh.

J. D. CAMPBELL & CO., Allentown, Ripley, Orr, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropp, Portsmouth & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; Ryan, Cincinnati; Athern & Hibbert, Cincinnati; Wm. Hamilton, Madison, Ind.; Mathews, Fuller & Co., Evansville, Ind.; H. W. Gwathmey, Louisville, Ky.; Rust, Sinker & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Harris, Hunter & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Mitchell, Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. Russell, Chicago; Knights of Baltimore.

Great Facilities offered for the Reception and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK.

Rates of freight and passenger privileges for pet cheerfulness.

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Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from all points on the Railroads of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri.

Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with the North Central Line for forwarding to and from Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cincinnati, Louisville, Wheeling, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Monroe to all Ports on the Northwest.

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THE CITY.

Auction Sale this Morning.

Household Furniture, Piano Forte, Carpets, &c., at 9½ o'clock, by Gilbert & Sampson, auctioneers, No. 81 Lake street.

G. Miranole gives a party at his residence, corner Madison and Clark streets, this evening. Friends and scholars are invited.

MISS TILLINGHAST'S CONCERT.—Miss Tillinghast's Concert on Thursday evening, was a very pleasant and creditable affair. A third concert will be given on Thursday evening, June 21st.

SUPERIOR COURT.—In the case of Ormsby vs. the City of Chicago, for $4,000 damages, for injuries received from falling into a sidewalk opening, the case was given to the jury last night.

LINCOLN LETTER PAPER.—Messrs. McNally & Co., Dearborn street, have now ready a full supply of Lincoln note and letter paper and envelopes, which they will supply as low as any other house in Chicago. Dealers and others can obtain list of prices, &c., by applying as above.

MATCH GAME OF BASE BALL.—There will be a match game of base ball played to-day (Saturday) between the Junior Atlantic and the Niagara Base Ball Clubs, on the grounds of the latter, corner of West Van Buren and Halsted streets, at 3½ o'clock.

SLOAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—A number of students whose names we give below passed their final examination before the Board of Examiners of Sloan's Commercial College, and were awarded Diplomas. J. H. Randolph, Chas. S. Thompson, L. C. Herr, W. H. Wakelee, H. K. Beecham, G. H. Kimball.

STRAWBERRIES.—Our market has been fully supplied with these delicious berries. They are mostly from Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, and at 111 Dearborn street they have just received a large lot picked yesterday, near this city, which, for size and flavor, are ahead of any received here this season.

"RING OUT, WILD BELLS."—The Bell Ringer keeps "mean" time, and worse tune "o'nights." He "struck" eleven twice, on Thursday night, perhaps to give Chicago time and Buffalo time, as the interval seemed to indicate. The Fire Department cases out at the latter call, not being used to the innovation of double time.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.—The change of venue in the Burch Divorce case, on application of the defendant, having become a settled matter, it remains to be decided whether it be taken to Kane or Will county. The Circuit Court of this county meets on a week from next Monday, when it will be decided whether Joliet or Geneva will witness the developing of this case.

THE PIC NIC EXCURSION TO GENEVA.—The Tabernacle Baptist Church Sabbath School Pic Nic comes off to-day. Cars will leave the Wells street Depot at ½ to 8 A. M. The Light Guard Band furnish the music. Eckart furnishes the refreshments under a large tent he has recently purchased for use on such occasions. Excursionists will bear this in mind, as it is something new in these parts. Eckart knows just how to do these things. All who go will have a good time guaranteed. Tickets only 50 cents.

MOUNT VERNON VIEWS.—We were shown yesterday a tasty and truthful colored print of the "TOMB OF WASHINGTON," and we are free to acknowledge it a work of art of superior worth and merit. The sale of the print is in aid of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, in completing the adornment of Mount Vernon.—Geo. C. Mott, soliciting agent, is now in this city, and will call upon the citizens of Chicago, hoping for a liberal encouragement of this enterprize. The terms are as low as it is possible to afford them and accomplish the objects had in view. We deem it needless to urge our citizens to be liberal in this matter, for all revere the name of Washington, and must gladly support those engaged in this noble work, and will eagerly provide themselves with a truthful memento of the resting place of him who was *"first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."*

AN INGENIOUS EXPULSION—TURNED OUT OF BRIDEWELL.—The Police Committee of the Common Council, backed by the Mayor, have made one fell swoop upon the City Bridewell, and yesterday cleared out its male hordes of pied and scrawny mineralogists, dismissing nearly sixty of them to the outside world, with the affecting and effective valedictory on the part of the latter functionary, "Go, you scamps, if we find you here again, we will send you to the—*Poorhouse.*"

Of a verity the threat was a fearful one, and little complimentary to the Poorhouse. Seriously, it has been discovered that the city boarding house, where gentle exercise at the stone heap serves to sharpen the appetites of the inmates, for the city grub, was a most expensive institution; and further, on the principle that "use doth breed a habit in a man," had become very little of a terror to the ragged undertow who spend nine months out of the twelve within its walls, returned again and again on "the same old drunk." The three-score of released Bridewell birds were all of this class, and old customers of the Bridewell keeper. Mr. Justice now finds his flock cut down to fifteen males and fifteen females, with a "beggarly account" of empty cells. The price of McAdamite material will go up proportionate to this startling falling off in products. Instead of taking drunken men to the Bridewell hereafter, the police are to go armed with blankets, to comfortably cover up and tuck away the stray inebriates to sleep off their drunks. Bridewell is to be reserved for a more dignified class of ecsts. The drunkards are ignominously turned out of Bridewell.

The Matter of the Records.

The Supervisors passed the last afternoon of their session in a game of foot-ball over the important matter of securing a better, safer, and more convenient place for the County Records, which now as far as fire is concerned, might as well be under the same roof with a planing mill.

Not the least appropriate result attained was a vote of censure passed upon the insolent and outrageous imputations cast on their body by the *Democrat*, whose editor has gone "clean daft" on the subject of "*tax-eaters*" (which latter class of bob-gobbins haunt Jackson Hall most horribly of late.)

The proposed and confessedly most desirable end of greater security and convenience in a Hall of Records, is no new scheme. It has been agitated for the past two years. From the original and subsequent petitions moving the Board of Supervisors to action in the matter, we take at random such names as the following:

E. S. Wadsworth, D. P. Haddock, Luther Haven, Hugh Maher, M. D. Ogden, S. H. Fleetwood, Wm. Jones, J. Beecher, C. H. McCormick, E. L. Sherman, I. H. Burch, Matthew Laflin, G. W. Dole, J. J. Newhouse, B. F. Carver, Van H. Higgins, J. K. Botsford, George Smith & Co., Saml. Hoard, S. W. Fuller, H. T. Dickey, Wm. B. Ogden, P. A. Newberry, D. S. Lee, W. Talcott, C. Beckwith, W. B. Egan, J. B. McCagg, G. S. Hubbard.

These and many other well known "substantial men" on this list will be little grateful for the Jackson Hall diatribe which characterizes them as "tax-eaters" engaged in the most stupendous swindle that has ever been got up by architects, jobbers, contractors, salesmen, dealers in supplies, master masons, master builders, building committee, out of employment, tax-eaters, and speculators generally, to make money in hard times out of honest tax payers.

The reasons suggested are, in the language and form of one of the petitions:

—Acknowledged insecurity of the present depository,

—Its inadequate accommodations,

—The opportunity now offered for tampering with the Records,

—The great amount of property now jeopardised,

—And the comparatively small sum required to render the same safe.

Notwithstanding the length of time that has transpired since the subject was opened, we are little sorry that the matter is by vote yesterday still left open, for we are not prepared to see the symmetry of the Court House Square impaired, and its none too roomy precincts invaded by another structure. Better far wait awhile and see if it may not be possible to surrender the Court House proper to its proper uses, and far these it will prove ample enough when the jail is made to seek other quarters. In this respect we find more than a glimmer of light in the resolution presented by Supervisor Page, to which we call attention, and which will do to talk over. Something must be done, and it is the tax-payers who are most interested that it be done as quickly as may consist with the careful adoption of the best plan.

THE GREAT TORNADO.

The Monster Relief Concert.

The first rehearsal for the Great Relief Concert took place at the Wigwam Committee Room last evening, and both in numbers and in spirit gave a most promising earnest of success.

The *entire musical talent* of this city is spontaneously offered in behalf of noble charity, and it only remains to make the best use of the brief, and under other circumstances, far too short interval for preparation, on the proposition to give the concert on Wednesday evening of next week. The wants and needs of the poor sufferers at Camanche, Albany and other points are pressing, and relief must not tarry on its way.

The prices of tickets to this concert has been placed at *Twenty-five Cents.* All can thus aid in the great enterprise and swell the vast audience. All who were willing that the tickets should have been held at *fifty cents* may rest assured that that sum will not be refused by any of the ticket sellers should it be proffered, and in the same connection it may be stated that all who choose to do so can purchase their tickets *for one dollar.*

Never, we are glad to say, has an enterprise received more warmly and zealously the support of our entire public, and large as its area it the Wigwam will be filled.

A second rehearsal takes place at the Wigwam on Monday evening. All singers are invited to be present and prepare to aid in the choruses. From present promise the number of singers will be from two to three hundred. Mr. Dohn is giving the matter his zealous attention, Mr. Bird, of the Musical Union, and other well known professionals zealously co-operating with him.

Let everybody be ready to be present on Wednesday evening, or failing in that, drop in at least, into one of the Music Stores and *purchase their tickets.*

Several places have been already designated as depots to receive donations intended for the sufferers. In addition it is proposed to open the North Committee room of the Wigwam, on the evening of the concert, to receive all donations in clothing, bedding, money, or orders for the necessaries of life, that may be sent thither.

The necessities of the unfortunate victims of the calamity are pressing, and Wednesday evening is their Benefit night. Let it be a plump, and hearty testimonial that our public feels and will realize in a substantial shape its sympathy in their behalf.

Charles Walker, Esq., of the Citizens' Committee, writes us that in addition to the sum reported by W. H. Brown, Esq., some $529 was received yesterday, making the whole sum $2,038 85. This does not include the monies received by the Board of Trade, William B. Ogden's check, or the funds taken by Major Bodfish from the Tremont House.

As fast as reported, the whole sum already collected amounts to upwards of $4,000. It is to be hoped the noble work will go on and on, and those of our citizens who have not contributed can do so by calling at the office of W. H. Brown, Esq., No. 41 Clark street, and help to swell the sum. Mr. David H. Mather will be in attendance to receive the funds. Messrs. Brown & Wilder will also take charge of all boxes of clothing, &c., at 47 and 49 State street.

The annexed letter from E. D. L. Sweet, Superintendent of the Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company, speaks for itself—and handsomely for the Company:—

ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI TELEGRAPH CO. }
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Chicago, June 8th, 1860. }

D. H. MASON, Esq., Chicago:

Dear Sir—Herewith I send you twenty (20) dollars, which please accept as a donation from this Company, to assist in relieving the wants of the sufferers from the late tornado at Camanche and Albany. Any telegraphing that it may be necessary for your Committee to do with Mr. Colyer while at Clinton, will be sent over the line free.

Respectfully yours,

E. D. L. SWEET, Supt.

The following correspondence is its best explanation, and follows well in this connection.

CLINTON, Iowa, June 6, 1860.

Messrs. E. G. Hall, Kimbark, & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: If you have any second-hand clothing, boots, shoes, or anything for the relief of the unfortunate in the late disaster, you will send the same to us they will be thankfully received. You have no idea of the amount of suffering among the unfortunates of the disaster. Hundreds are left entirely destitute. No pen or tongue can describe it. Those who escaped with their lives, had their cloths torn from them, and are left entirely destitute. We are doing all we can for them, but we must have assistance from abroad to relieve them all, and if you can do anything please do it for humanity's sake, and you will receive the thanks and blessings of hundreds.

Yours truly, JOHNSON & YOUNG.

Editors Press and Tribune:

We are acquainted with Messrs. J. & Y., and place full reliance in their statements, and goods sent them for distribution we are certain will be distributed faithfully and with proper discretion. Any parties having clothing or other articles which they wish to contribute, if they will send them to our store, 190 and 192 Wabash avenue, we will see that they are properly packed, and shipped to Messrs. Johnson & Young, free of freight and expense.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK, & CO.

Chicago, June 8, 1860.

All over the country we are glad to notice a prompt movement in the direction of relief for the sufferers. And it is needed that the work be general, as the supply of the pressing demand will be no light one, even among numerous thoroughly zealous communities.

The Davenport *Gazette* of Wednesday, in speaking of the relief movement in that city, says:

The Mayor's office presented a lively scene last evening—the different committees on procuring subscriptions for the sufferers from the Camanche making their reports, packing away clothes, provisions, etc., for shipment this morning. We understand that between six and seven hundred dollars have been subscribed and collected in money, and large quantities of provisions, clothes, bedding, etc. These will be forwarded on Saturday to-day. This response to the call shows a proper degree of liberality on the part of our citizens, and a good spirit that will be appreciated by the distressed of Camanche.

Meeting of the Magyar Exiles.

At a meeting of the Magyar exiles in Chicago, State of Illinois, United States of America, on June 7th, 1860, the following action was taken:

WHEREAS, The Magyars having received the sad intelligence of the death of Louis Kossuth, in Chicago, on the 7th of June, at four o'clock A. M., of Captain Antony Pulszky, of the Pioneer corps of the Hungarian National Army, a Champion of Freedom in the Wars of 1848 and 1849, the Hungarians have resolved as follows:

1st. That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved widow of the deceased and his orphan infant, and that a Committee of us be sent out to express and tender our condolence to the lady of the deceased, and assure her, in the name of Hungary and the exiles, that we all regret the loss which Liberty and our country have experienced in the death of one of the fatherland's most bravest officers and friends.

2d. That we call on all our countrymen and fellow exiles to fulfil their duty in the name of our Fatherland, by assisting at the funeral of our brother exile.

3d. All French, Polish, Italian, and German fellow exiles are hereby requested to join us in the matter, we to be called their invitation. His friends intend to take the town by storm.

MR. SEYMOUR'S WITHDRAWAL.

Mr. Seymour's withdrawal as a candidate excites no comment, since he was not seriously regarded in the category of chances, though much respected personally.

THE HOMAS LAND BILL.

The Senate killed the Houmas bill by a majority which effectually disposes of the manner in which it was smuggled through Congress in 1858. It can never be revived in the face of this judgment, for the House will ratify the decision even more emphatically.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Herald.]

THE SPEECH OF SUMNER.

There has been a deal of talk, in which none but cowards participate, about assailing Mr. Sumner again for having spoken his sentiments in a parliamentary way in the American Senate, of which he is a member. It is less gracious to assert falsehoods in newspapers concerning that Senator's speech. The statement sent to the country that Mr. Sumner's speech abounded in misrepresentations and false statements, and is generally disapproved by his own party, is without the slightest foundation in truth.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1860.

THE SOUTH INDORSING THE CHARLESTON SECEDERS.

The news from Georgia and Alabama to-day, in regard to the action of their State Conventions, shows that the South will sustain the seceders, but that a fatal breach has occurred in the Democratic party which is past mediement. The regular Conventions of those States have, by very large majorities, indorsed the majority or Southern Platform, and sent delegates to Baltimore via Richmond, instructed to insist upon the extreme demands of the South or make a second secession. An outside party, admirers of Douglas, have met at the same time and places, and sent delegates to Baltimore in the interest of the Little Giant. An "irrepressible conflict" must ensue at Baltimore, and it is safe to say will end in the total disruption of the party. In the Georgia Convention Douglas was beaten by about four to one.

All the Democrats here who possess any calculating powers whatever, now concede the election of Lincoln. They say the only hope of their party is to indorse the resolutions of Bell and Everett. What a fall is here, my countrymen!

Sabbath Service in the Wigwam.

An enterprise which has awakened much interest here has been inaugurated in the Sabbath afternoon Union Service in the Wigwam, in which our resident clergymen are officiating in rotation. The hour fixed for this service is four o'clock P. M. By an unfortunate error in the publication of the notice last week some disappointment was caused, and a tedious hour's waiting to a portion of the audience, who, however, were well repaid by an able and instructive discourse by Rev. W. W. Patton, Pastor of the First Congregational Church.

The following notice has been issued for to-morrow:

THE PEOPLE'S CHURCH.

Rev. James Pratt, of Trinity Church, will preach in the Wigwam to-morrow, Sunday P. M., at 4 o'clock.

The multitudes are invited to attend, and bring with them the prayer book, as the service will be conducted in the Episcopal form.

Singers Wanted.

All ladies and gentlemen who can and will sing, are requested to take their places immediately about the Speaker's stand, in the Wigwam, at 4 o'clock, Sunday P. M., and join in the religious services.

The German Wide Awakes.

We are glad to learn of the organization of a Republican "Wide Awake Club," among the German Republicans of this city, called the "German Republican Guards."

The uniform adopted by the "Guards" is the same as that of the "Wide Awakes" with whom they will co-operate in every respect, and practically form one Club. They have already enrolled a goodly number (40), and before a fortnight expect to number not less than one hundred members. At their second meeting, on Thursday evening, a constitution was adopted, and the following Board of Directors and officers chosen:

Directors—Messrs. John Von Horn, L. Lamperts, Henry Wendt, Gustave F. Leverenz and F. Schlund.

Commander—A. C. Hessing.

Treasurer—Carl Ecker.

Secretary—Eugene W. Lippert.

Through the kindness of the Board of Directors of the "Wide Awakes," they have the use of the Wide Awake Hall two nights every week for the business and drill meetings, No. 89 Lake street, is the rallying place for all the "Wide Awakes" in the city.

Literary Weeklies in Chicago.

The history of weekly literary papers in Chicago has not been a very cheering one. They have come up promisingly, to the number that we can recall of half a dozen or more, within the past four years, have talked cheerfully about themselves and to the public, but it has always happened, after a longer or shorter interval,—most generally the latter, that "the places that once knew them, knew them no more forever." Some have died of slow decay, others in the galloping consumption of a flash existence, spicing higher and higher their literary pabulum, until the supply of "spice" failing, the sheet failed therewith.

We conceive the chief reason to be that the field is too well filled abroad, and the supply too ample and too tempting on the counters of our newsmen, to allow of a safe and paying competition on the part of publishers here with the multifarious blanket weeklies of the East, suited to every taste, whether the reader would peruse the latest from P. R., by Wilkes, or the "Pink Ranger of the Green Mountains," by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.

Two weeklies have recently suspended their publication in this city. One of them, the *Saturday Evening Review*, is to be revived, with a change of editors and proprietors, and a promise that it will be made a desirable and well-filled sheet.

The issue for to-day is to contain a verbatim report of the Rev. Mr. Patton's sermon last Sabbath, at the Republican Wigwam, and it is the intention to furnish reports of those to be delivered at that place. The Young Men's Christian Association could not do better than to lend a helping hand in this enterprise Mr. Whipple, the editor of the *Review*, is a practised writer and caterer, and we wish him success.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Monroe's Patent Ventilating Spring Bed Bottom and Mattrass Combined, the best in the world, on exhibition at Nisse & Sons 101 North Madison street. Call and see them. je9-3t*.

☞ Superior Family Groceries, pure Coffees and excellent Teas, fine Wines, Brandies and Havana Segars can always be found at Stanton's, No. 45 Clark street. je8-4t

REMOVAL.—The United States Express Company having this day removed their office from No. 14 Dearborn street to 139 Lake and 20 South Clark street, having a Lake and Clark street entrance. The entrance on Lake street will be considered the entrance for money, collection and small package business. The entrance on Clark street will be regarded as the entrance for freight. However, should money be delivered on Clark street or freight on Lake street, the Public will be with which we have done business for the past six years could not be induced to believe that it is in our nature to refuse it. Having been liberally sustained in our old stand we ask the public, as well as our friends, to continue their liberality, and in return we will promise as heretofore a faithful application to their interests as well as to that of our Company. Office hours, until further notice, from 7:30 A. M. to 7 P. M.

H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

PIKES PEAKERS—PEAKERS PIKERS—An idea, for which we charge nothing but the profit on our goods. We are informed by those who know that there is not on sale a Kerosene Lamp or a drop of Coal Oil beyond St. Josephs. Now those who wish to make or save the Dutchman's 10 per cent, are sure to do it by buying of us, at wholesale prices, some Kerosene Lamps and Oil. Tallow dips, and poor at that, are sold at the Peak for $1.25 per pound.

For further information, call at the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 122 Clark street, between Washington and Madison. my30-12t

REMOVAL.—Leland & Mixer have removed their office and sample room to 132 South Water street. Fork-lifters, Flanders Block, opposite Michigan Central Depot. ml8-1m

STEWART'S STOVES.—A new supply of these excellent Cooking Stoves are just received by C.&Metz, 180 State street. jun5-7t

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

—Church of the Ascension (Protestant Episcopal) on Oak street, near the corner of Wells, N. D., is open for Divine services every Sunday at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m., and also on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 1½ p. m. Rev. Wm. Fulton, Rector.

UNITY CHURCH.—The Rev. Henry Cox, of the Wabash avenue M. E. Church, will hold service in Unity Church, corner North Dearborn and Chicago avenue, on Sunday next, at 3½ p. m. In consequence of the absence of Rev. Mr. Collyer, the morning service will be omitted.

NOTICE.—There will be regular service on next Sabbath, at the United Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Wash. ington and Jefferson streets, West Side, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ p. m. A sermon will be preached on the Dispensation and Return of the Jews.

CLINTON, Iowa, June 6, 1860.

Rev. G. W. Snyder will preach in the Wabash avenue M. E. Church—morning and evening. The evening service will commence at a quarter before eight. Subject, The calamities and loss of life by the recent tornado.

—Miss Mattie Hallitt will lecture on Spiritualism at Kingsbury Hall on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

—Rev. C. H. Ryder will deliver a discourse in St. Paul's Church next Sabbath evening on the lessons of the late tornado. His discourse on the late Theodore Parker is postponed until the next Sabbath evening.

MARRIED.

In Jersey City, June 1st, 1860, by Rev. Dr. Riddell, Dr. GEO. H. CUSHING, of Chicago, to Miss MINNIE G. LANGLEY, daughter of the late Hon. H. H. LANGLEY, U. S. A.

On June 7th, at the residence of Mr. J. D. Wright, 144½ Cook Co. Ill., by Rev. R. Patterson, Mr. JAMES M. KENNEDY, of Chicago, to Miss HATTIE E. LOWE, of Lake.

DIED.

In this city, suddenly of internal hemorrhage, on Thursday evening, June 7th, SELINA F., wife of Wm. A. Hibbard.

Funeral from No. 44 South May street on Saturday at three o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston, Philadelphia and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

On Thursday, 7th inst., ROBERT MCNEIL, aged 29 years.

Funeral from the house of his mother, 178 West Madison street, on Saturday at half past one o'clock P. M. Friends of the family, and members of the Illinois St. Andrews Society, are requested to attend.

On the 6th inst., in Martinsburgh, N. Y., DARWIN C. JEROME, the only child of Darwin and Emma A. Jerome; aged 10 months.

In this city, June 8th, Mr. A. L. TRIPP, formerly of Hartford, Conn., aged 45 years. Funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Hall, 57 Fulton street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

June 8th, ALIDA M., infant child of William Bennett and daughter of the late Hester Collins, of Monroe county, N. Y.; aged 20 years.

Funeral at three o'clock P. M., Sunday, from 345 State street.

EXAMINE THE HOLLY SEWING MACHINES,

AT 166 LAKE STREET

JUST IN WANTED,

ADDRESS BOX 18,

BOLERCOE & WADSWORTH,

Chicago, Ill.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. BENTLEY, Advertising Agent, 42 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the leading Papers of the North West. jul-1y

MONEY TO LOAN

10 per Cent. for Five Years.

☞ Room 7, up stairs. F. P. DEWEY & CO.

je9 Second Exchange Bank Building, Clark st.

HORSES WANTED—Any person having a good Canadian Pony or small Horse, sound and free from vicious habits, not afraid of locomotive, and a good saddle horse,—which they wish to sell for cash, may address box 2056, Post Office, Chicago. High priced horses not wanted. je9-3t

TO LET—A large Front Office on the corner of Lake and Clark streets, Telegraph Building. Inquire of M. T. COLE, Room No. 9 same building. my30-tf

DOG LOST.—A Small Black Terrier dog—wearing a red velvet collar, answers to the name of tom. Whoever will return her to 457 Wells street, will be liberally rewarded. Address "J. C. G." at this office, for two days. je9-3t

FOR SALE.—A Scholarship in Bryant, Bell & Stratton's Commercial College

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC FUNERAL.

It has always been a favorite allegation against the Republicans, that they were unwilling to admit a new slave State. We do not grant its truth or assert its falsity; the time for the settlement of that question will come with the event which gives rise to it. Meanwhile, we are at liberty to see a display not and a proof of the policy of the Slave-Democratic party in refusing admission to a new State because she is free. Look at Kansas. The sufficiency of her population is proved. The regularity of her application is admitted. The Republican character of her Constitution no one denies. But she comes without shackle on her limbs, and without a slave whip in her hand. Will she be admitted? Ask the Senate, or that insolent majority thereof, that is dictating upon her request. No, it has been agreed in party caucus that some miserable pretext of objection shall be raised, as to a boundary line, whereby the true cause of refusal may be concealed, and that her application shall be denied. The men who will vote to keep her out of the Union, because she is free, are the very scoundrels who have buried themselves hoarse in denunciations of Republicans, alleging that they would grant her admission to a State because she was slave! No mere human impudence could go further!

A FLAGRANT CASE OF KIDNAPPING.

The benefits of kidnapping are not a monopoly of Illinois. The delirium tremens having carried off the two ringleaders in Union county, in this State, their immortal parts seem to have been transmigrated to the earthly tabernacles of a pair of incredible scoundrels in Ohio. In justice to that common wealth, however, we must say that Ohio is not responsible in any degree for their birth or education. They came from Virginia, and having stolen a free man, born and brought up in Ohio, they hurried over to Kentucky, and with the connivance and help of the Mayor of Newport, sold him into slavery.

The facts are substantially these: James Waggoner, the person kidnapped, was born in Ohio, about the year 1836. His father had been a slave, in Wythe county, Virginia, but was emancipated by the will of his master, in 1828. He removed to Ohio in 1831. In 1843, several years after the birth of James, the will of the Virginia master was, by some means not called by order of a court in Wythe county. But that circumstance had nothing to do with the case, as it was not contended that the rulings of a probate judge in Virginia could affect the liberty of a person born in Ohio. These facts were sworn to before the Mayor of Newport, by three competent witnesses from Cincinnati, and attested by the affidavits of other responsible parties. A brace of kidnappers, named Stewart and Weaver, came over from Virginia in search of a fugitive slave, for whose arrest they were to receive $75. Not finding the chattel they sought, they seized young Waggoner, carried him over the river, and lodged him in the Newport jail. This was done six months ago—the kidnappers in the interim seeking in vain for his owner. The facts having come to the knowledge of some benevolent persons in Newport, just before the man was to be sold for jail fees, a writ of *habeas corpus* was procured, on which Waggoner was brought before the Mayor of the city for an investigation of his claim to freedom. The only evidence adduced to establish the pretence that he was a slave, was the annulment of the will, in 1843, and the statement of a single witness that Waggoner *resembled* a slave who had run away five years ago—these two pieces, or shadows, of evidence referring, of course, to two different persons. After hearing the testimony, the Mayor stated that he had had no doubt from the first that James Waggoner was a slave, and had heard nothing to disprove him such; therefore, he remanded him to jail. Hardly had he reached it, when he was hastened into a buggy and driven off to Alexandria to the second block. An injunction, however, which had been sued out, was immediately dispatched, but the party having the negro in charge, were a few minutes ahead. As the party neared Alexandria, one Col. Smalley, who appears to have been in the kidnapping interest, drove up, passed the pursuers and reached the Sheriff. A party, informed them of the injunction on the way, took the negro into his buggy and reached Alexandria first. No one in that place either saw or heard of the sale, and when the injunction party reached it they heard that the negro was purchased by Dr. J. Q. A. Foster, of Newport, for $700 on his note indorsed by a man named Nelson, who is pecuniarly irresponsible; but the negro had been spirited away, nor could he be found or heard of after the strictest search and inquiry. It has since transpired that when the injunction party reached Alexandria and notified the Sheriff of the nature of their errand, exhibiting the mandate of the Court which forbade him and all other persons to sell or remove the captive, Waggoner was locked up in the office of Foster not more than fifty feet from the place where the Sheriff stood. Yet the latter functionary repeatedly and stoutly declared that he had been sold and taken out of the town. And while the Sheriff was making these answers to the parties who held the injunction, Foster and Nelson were making out the necessary papers to give color to the sale.

The recent exposition of these facts naturally created great excitement and indignation in both Cincinnati and Newport. We leave the characterization of the crime to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the leading pro-slavery organ of Ohio, which uses the following language:

"The case is a hard one—indeed, so unjust as to shock every sense of right. A colored boy, under the charge that he was a slave and had escaped from his owner, is taken in Kentucky, and in defiance of all his earnest calls for evil, if it is one. Our opinion is that it would be best for all concerned to have the colored population a in State by themselves. Every person within the jurisdiction of the United States, *we say, by all means, they should have the right to have their Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to vote for President.*"

—appeared originally as an editorial in the DeKalb county *Sentinel*, about two years ago, which was then, and is now, a zealous Douglas organ. The editor of the *Sentinel* was, and is, Judge Mayo, of Sycamore; and Judge Mayo, of Sycamore, was the Douglas candidate for the Legislature in 1858. The entire paragraph, which we print for the special benefit of our Havana contemporary, is as follows:

"Our education has been such, that we have ever been rather in favor of the equality of the blacks; that is, that they should enjoy all the privileges of the whites where they reside. We are aware that this is not a very popular doctrine. We have had many a conflict with some of our very strong Republicans, by taking the broad ground of equality and they the opposite ground.

"We were brought up in a State where the blacks were voters, and we do not know of any inconvenience resulting from it; though perhaps it would not work so well where the blacks are more numerous. We are in favor of the right of the whites to guard against such an evil, if it is one. Our opinion is that it would be best for all concerned to have the colored population a in State by themselves. Every person within the jurisdiction of the United States, *we say, by all means, they should have the right to have their Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to vote for President.*"

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"Our education has been such, that we have ever been rather in *favor of the equality of the blacks*; that is, that they should enjoy all the *privileges of the whites where they reside.*

Special Notices.

Hu... Long Life.—Many [illegible] ...ering to relieve their fellow-beings, are daily [illegible] ...ailed to accomplish the desired object. This is [illegible] ...especially observed in relation to the cure of [illegible] ...complaints. Precisely what they require is supplied in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This great [illegible] ...remedy combines the tonic elements they need, and the [illegible] ...will not fail to cure by their agency. The strength is [illegible] ...manent, as the numerous day by day. If the Bitters [illegible] ...ly in conformity with the directions on the [illegible] ...ill be found a speedy remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Debility, [illegible] ...ness, and the natural decay consequent upon old age.

Morals, vs. Brandreth's Pills.—Brandreth's Pills are nature's helpmeet, and have their origin in imperfect digestion, worthless waste matters which ascend to the head causing oppression or the covering of the tongue, and [illegible] ...ing offensive breath; according to the habit of body in which they act, they require to be varied, and [illegible] ...ed. The use of two to six doses of Brandreth's Pills will purify the blood; and when they are well used all danger of apoplexy is removed. The pure and Genuine will vanish after the first dose. Sold in the United States. The best specimens of composition are here noted, and the body and mind are never able thereafter to withstand temptations. Brandreth's Pills will yet be appreciated by morality.

DR. BRANDRETH, M.D.

Sold at 24 Canal street, Brandreth's Building, and by all [illegible] ...dealers in medicines.

Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer ...ed and best remedy for Exterminating WATER and WOOD COCKROACHES, BUGS, ANTS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS, FLIES, MOTHS, GRASSHOPPERS, RATS, MICE, SQUIRRELS, and all other DESTRUCTIVE VERMIN.

☞ Principal Depot 613 Broadway, New York. ☜

Sold by druggists everywhere. [illegible]

Bourbon Whisky Bitters.—These [illegible] ...ticles possess all the nourishing and [illegible] ...properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious TONIC and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable, known since ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescents, invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give home into relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will soon establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For sale by druggists, Grocers, Dispensers, Saloons Dealers and Liquor Venders, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a ready preventive of Colics and Fevers.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 32 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago. [illegible]

[illegible] LANDON, Agent.

Dr. McClintock's Cough and [illegible] ...Mixture consists of a variety of vegetable specifics for [illegible] ...ulmonary irritation, combined in one infallible antidote, by a Canadian acknowledged, by his professional brethren, as the most successful practitioner of the present day. It [illegible] ...immediately on the first attack of Cold, Cough, or Sore Throat, and removes it entirely in an incredibly short time. Price 50c. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street. [illegible]

Those who are Curious to wit- ...ness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohawa of late manager of Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dressing Saloon, No 1 Lake street, and examine some of those productions of art. N. B. Ohawa's Wig will be exhibited from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Dyspepsia.—This is a very distressing complaint, and gives the patient more suffering than almost any other disease; in fact it is a combination of many complaints in one. The symptoms are numerous, and are of the nature of almost all other complaints known. From this fact arises the very many cases where this disease is mistaken for some other, and so improperly treated. The first symptoms—Indigestion, Sourness, loss of appetite, heartburn, the flesh decays, and the patient always awakes some dormant disease, and send the poor sufferer to a premature grave. What you must first do is cause the blood and regulate the bowels; do this with the Brandreth Pill's, and you can bid defiance to Dyspepsia.

Wilson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Medicine Dealers. [illegible]

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.—

Dr Spence Jones,

July times at our house, all the Children well;

Thought that worms would kill 'em, thought so for a spell.

But I think as a Screwcrat, when I'm not Political,

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge, 'twas the worms that died!

☞ For 25 Postage, price 25¢ dimes. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street. myl4-1m

Congress Water.—Much spuri-... mineral water has been imposed on the public as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they are not use that name, call it "Congress Water; which many persons and hotels I have purchased of them, in which I have put the genuine Congress Water, although it is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions, we have ap-... for Bottle Branded as follows:

CONGRESS SPRING WATER.

Any one not having these words and letters on the Corks, we consider it; and the purchaser should prosecute the offer for selling.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us at Congress Spring, Saratoga, New York, or at our Southern Depot of Congress Water in New York city.

CLARKE & WHITE,

Proprietors Congress Spring.

Manu. Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House; Gale Bro. & H. Read & Co.; Paxton, Robinson & Smith; F. A. Foster, Esq.; W. F. Weaver & Co., of Chicago, all of whom supplied with the genuine Congress Water direct from our house; and we would recommend them favorably to purchase in Chicago, or vicinity, who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water. CLARKE & WHITE.

my7-3t1-4m

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Asthma ...Remedy.—Prepared exclusively from vegetable substances, containing no narcotic, and acting upon the pulmonary organs in a soothing, anti-inflammatory, and yet invigorating [illegible] ...this preparation the only sufferer, in this or any other country, can find specific for acute and chronic As hma and whooping cough. Price 50 cents. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street. myl5-1m

Barry's Tricopherous is the best ... cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair, sprung of [illegible] ...by Druggists and Perfumers. myl6-d6-6m

"BOKER'S BITTERS."

For more than thirty years have stood unequaled and unrivaled—SOVEREIGNTY OVER DISEASES AND DERANGEMENTS—for their tonic and truly valuable medicinal properties in all cases of complaints connected with the Stomach or its Nervous System, as well as for their great usefulness as an agreeable stimulant in their various unpleasant appliances. In accordance with the testimonials of medical Faculties in Europe, they have also been pronounced and acknowledged, by all who tried them, to be "THE BEST BITTERS EVER INTRODUCED," and it is confident [illegible] that they will maintain their reputation on their own unsurpassed merits.

For sale by most of the prominent Grocers and Druggists, and, with a liberal discount to the trade, by

H. BOKER & CO.,

No. 97 Front street, New York.

Medicines, &c.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

Agents in St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Illinois, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of this fashionable hair preparation. Office, Fulton, corner of Market. Terms from a reliable source. If certificates are genuine, [illegible] ...ed to the public, we should not hesitate to say [illegible] ...from the press.

HAYS, MAIZE, JAN. 10, 1858.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having myself and children called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your [illegible] ...ory own hair, which had become quite thin, and in some instances, by whitening of the hair, quite [illegible] ...ome years months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and, used it. I soon found it was having what I had wished. I used it about twice a week, and have given my children the same. I have used it for [illegible] ...y, and I am certain to the world that the grey or [illegible] ...has invariably disappeared, both on my head and [illegible] ...and my hair has become as thick as when I [illegible] ...years ago, and about as much of it. I have been before for twenty-... I am now sixty years old; my good wife about forty-two years, has used it with the same effect. The hair restorer is [illegible] ...one to you for your valuable [illegible] ...I am assured that whoever will rightly use, according to [illegible] ...and have confidence in, [illegible] ...ere [illegible] ...am a citizen of this city and a resident here [illegible] ...ave known me many years, and know to many every [illegible] ...ing lovers. Any use you may make of [illegible] ...with my name attached, is at your service, as I [illegible] ...prove to the heathen of it turn it by the Lord. [illegible] ...ow truly yours

A. C. RAYMOND.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had a misfortune [illegible] ...the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the [illegible] ...fever, in New Orleans, 1854, I was induced to [illegible] ...your preparation and found it to answer as the [illegible] ...ended. My hair is now thick and glossy, and [illegible] ...entirely any objections to you in giving to the [illegible] ...such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

Hickerson, Kay, J. K. Rouse, Esq., a relation in regard [illegible] ...ability, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Rossville, Ill. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

Rossville, Jan. 13, 1858.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and [illegible] ...tendency to blacken with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair which was becoming grey, to its original color. I have used other articles with satisfaction like the same preparation of yours. Yours truly, J. K. SKAGGS.

Sold, WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 613 Broadway, New York, [illegible] ...Co. (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment), and by druggists generally. N. Lowery Mc... And sold by all good druggists everywhere. [illegible]

H. KNAPP, M. D. FORMERLY OF NEW YORK.

Can be consulted, either personally or by letter, in regard to all diseases which he treats with unprecedented success, at No. 8 Adams. His cures Chronic Diseases, Weaknesses, which have been pronounced incurable by the medical faculty, such as Nervous and Debilitated Affections, Diseases of Women, All Forms of Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Skin Diseases, Cancers on and Tubercules Affections of the Throat and Lungs, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Asthma, Salt Rheum, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, the Diseases of Children, &c. &c.

Dr. K. has an extensive practice and wonderful success in the treatment of

CANCERS,

with his grave without the knife.

Dr. Knapp's Medicines are CURABLE, if taken in time. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glass inserted into old frames.

Consultation free. Office hours from 9 A.m. to 9 P.m.

OFFICE 178 SO. CLARK STREET,

Corner Clark and Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—Dr. Wm. H. STARTON, formerly of Albany, N. Y., late of New York, has permanently located in Chicago, where he may be consulted daily at his office, No. 8 Adams street, Chicago. Particular attention given to the treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES.

Dr. S. may be consulted at the Tremont House, Chicago, Ill., Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week.

Dr. S. is a graduate of the University of the City of New York. W. Russell, M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine. W. H. Bill, Buffalo, Professor of Surgery.

J. FUNK, Jr.

myll-d31-3m No. 97 Front street, New York.

Business Cards.

HENRY A. KAUFFMAN, NOTARY PUBLIC AND NOTARY SEAL. **And County Constable.**

Office, No. 78 South Clark street, (up-stairs.) RESIDENCE, 61 SHERMAN, BET. MADISON AND RANDOLPH.

☞ Collections promptly attended to. myl6-d6-6m

S. K. DOW, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office No. 1, Methodist Block, Corner Clark and Washington sts., myl6-d6-3m

MELVILLE W. FULLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, No. 1 Methodist Block, Southeast corner Clark and Washington sts., myl6-d6-3m

STARK & ISHAM, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Room 4—92 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible] ...ISHAM.

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Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1860.

HICKS, THE PIRATE

Making on the Splashboard of the Saladin, during the Officers' and Crew Mutiny Years Ago.

Hicks, alias Johnson the New York pirate, has confessed that he brutally and in the most inhuman manner murdered not only the captain and crew of the E. A. Johnson, but was also concerned in the murder of six other persons in 1844. These latter mentioned victims were the officers and crew—six in all—of the bark Saladin, which was wrecked on the south ern coast of Nova Scotia in 1844. Hicks confesses to having been one of the mutineers, but how he escaped the penalty of the crime he does not state. His life he says has been one long scene of crime and bloodshed, but he is now convinced that the end has been reached.

As the mutiny on the Saladin occurred sixteen years ago the following account of that horrible tragedy will be new to most readers. It was published in the Kingston ... at the time:

MUTINY ON THE SALADIN.

When the Saladin was about leaving Yalparaiso, Capt. Fielding, whose vessel had been confiscated for a breach of the revenue laws of the country, applied to Capt. McKenzie for a passage to England for himself and his son; and they were taken on board as cabin passengers. Shortly after getting to sea, Fielding occasionally spoke to the men unfavorably of Capt. McKenzie, told them of the valuable cargo there was on board, and questioned them as to their courage and resolution, if they were called upon to act in desperate circumstances. All this disclosure with them was separately, he never speaking to more than one of them at a time.

He finally told them, still speaking in the same cautious manner to only one at a time, that the crew were about to destroy the officers and take the ship out of their hands; that the one whom he so addressed had better join them or his own life would be in danger. In this diabolical manner he succeeded in seducing them, one after another, into a mutiny, before they were aware of the true state of the case; and, in an incredibly short time after he first mentioned his fiendish plan, he succeeded in obtaining the engagement to take part with him of a sufficient number to carry them into effect. The whole of this was effected in fourteen days, and those who were in the plot, being the prisoners, with the exception of Carr and Galloway, were of the one watch, and consequently all being on deck together, they had no difficulty in putting their plans into execution.

The night of the 13th of April was first proposed for the tragedy, but one of the mutineers not being in his place on deck, and perhaps the whole of them not being sufficiently matured in their hatchwork which was to prove the heart of man for such dreadful deeds, the thing was delayed. Previous to the next night, Fielding had got opportunity to further fortify their unholy spirit into them, excited their fears, inflamed their cupidity, and got them fully prepared for the deed of blood.

The mate's watch, including all the mutineers, was then on deck; and Fielding pretending that he was irritated by an argument which he had with Captain McKenzie, remained on deck in conversation with the unsuspecting mate, who repeatedly asked him why he did not go down into the cabin to his rest. This he evaded, and still remained on deck. Finally, it now being near 12 o'clock at night, the mate went to the man at the helm, and told him to steer as well as he could, and, as he was unwell, he would lie down a spell on the hen coop. Here there was a favorable opportunity for them, and their victims in their lull power—the captain asleep and in fancied security in the cabin, that half of the crew who were not in the plot engaging below in their hammocks, and the only object that was in their way had now laid himself down, and sunk into a slumber amongst them. Their opportunity they but too well improved. The work of death was commenced by Johnson taking an ax, and, in darkness and silence approaching the sleeping man, buried the edge of it in his head. He was immediately cut and suspended, and, without the least noise, they threw the lifeless body into the sea.

Their p an was next to kill the captain, and Jones and Anderson were sent down into the cabin for that purpose; but the sleeping man's dog was keeping watch for his safety, while his brother man was plotting his death. This disturbance made them fearful to proceed, and they returned on deck. Their plan was then temporarily altered; they proceeded aft, and called up the carpenter, and as soon as his head was above the companion he received a blow with a hammer which stunned him; one of the conspirators then pieced his heads over his mouth, and two others threw him overboard. The contact with the sea probably restored animation, and he called out "Murder!" This became the accidental cause of calling Capt. McKenzie on deck, who, in the drowning man crying "murder," Fielding, then near the entrance to the cabin, called out, with a loud voice, "A man overboard!" When Capt. McKenzie, with the benevolent desire of saving one of his men, rushed up on the deck; and no sooner had he got there than he was attacked with an ax by Anderson. The blow, however, did not take effect, and the unfortunate man, struggling with the murderer, who, it would appear, retreated, for he was some distance from the cabin stairs when he was seized by, I think it was Hazleton, and Johnson, who was commanded from the helm by Fielding to assist, running to the scene of action, took hold of the captain's hands. In this situation, with three of the murderers holding him, Fielding gave him a powerful blow on the back part of the head with an ax; the whole intention then appearing evident, he cried out, "Oh, Capt. Fielding!" As soon as he gave the blow suspended animation, the body was cast into the sea.

After a short consultation, they again assembled aft, and by way of amusing the watch below, they lowered the jolt; the note which this made, together with the calls of Fielding and others, soon brought the poor wretches on deck; and, with perfect security to themselves, in the darkness of midnight, and with weapons of destruction in their hands, they silently dispatched them, one after another, as they came on deck; and in the short space of an hour after the work of destruction had begun, six unsuspecting mortals were thus hurried into eternity, and their bodies buried under the waves of the ocean.

They then had the vessel with all the costly freight, entirely at their command, and Fielding proposed that they should run her to the coast of North America, and land at some sequestered spot in or about the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and secure their booty on shore; after which they would go to the States and return with some small vessel to bring it away. This wild scheme was, however, rendered abortive by his own cupidity and reckless inhumanity.

Carr and Galloway, the cook and steward, who were not in the plot, and whose duties did not call them on deck, were then the only ones that remained, and it became a matter of inquiry what should be done with them. Fielding proposed that they should be put on shore. This was objected to, and some of them said there should be no more blood spilt. When they were called up in the morning and informed of what had been done, Galloway, we understood, had said that he was sorry that he had not been killed with his messmate; and Carr was crying all the next day. They were then all called together by Fielding, and an oath was administered to them on the Bible that they would all be true to each other, like a band of brothers, it would appear, however, that Fielding was suspicious of them, notwithstanding their unholy oath, for, at his suggestion, all the arms and ammunition, together with all the axes, adzes, and other offensive weapons, were thrown into the sea.

In a conversation the next day with Johnson, Fielding said he would get rid of Carr and Galloway, when the got near the land, by giving them a dose of poison, and allege that they must have the crew still further reduced. This Johnson did not approve of, and mentioned it to his comrades, which caused them all to feel suspicions of Fielding. These suspicions were increased by their accidentally discovering that he had secreted two horse pistols, some ammunition and a carving knife. This they immediately taxed him with, but he denied knowing anything about them, and in a conversation that ensued, he said he would throw himself overboard, and was leaving the cabin professedly with that intention. They, however, took hold of him to stop him, and having got hold of him they kept him; and on some of them saying they ought to be secured, they momentarily came to the determination to do it, and tied him hand and foot, and melancholy to say, the young boy who had taken no part in the transaction, was tied also. In this state they were conducted to the cabin floor all night.

The next morning the son, it would appear, was liberated, for he was afterward found on the forward part of the deck. As for the monster Fielding himself, he had his feet untied, and was brought on deck, and made to hear the consultation respecting what was to be done with him, the result of which consultat on was that they should throw him overboard, and this was accordingly done, and Carr and Galloway were made to assist in doing it. The poor little boy was forward all the time, and notwithstanding his piteous prayers for mercy and his screams of affright, he was thrown over also.

We have had to omit many incidents in these hurried details, but we believe the foregoing will be found a faithful and accurate outline.

At the close of the proceedings, the Jury, after an absence of fifteen minutes, returned a verdict of guilty against the four prisoners—Jones, Anderson, Hazleton, and Johnson.—*Kingston Whig.*

The Irish and the Italians.

[Foreign Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

In the British House of Commons the condition of Sicily has of course been the subject of debate, and presented one of those grotesque inconsistencies which Irish Catholic members alone can offer for the admiration of mankind. A. M. Pope Hennesy, a member for Westmeath, and who, by virtue of his patronymic, seems to constitute himself the special champion of the Holy See, made an effort to induce the Government, at the very moment that the Papal party were collecting throughout the kingdom the Peter's pence, and organising an Irish brigade to help the Pope to crush the Italians, to induce the Government to prosecute all parties subscribing for the establishment of Garibaldi in his strike for Italian freedom.

The echo of their own cry for freedom has scarcely yet died into the dust. The memory of their own long struggle for emancipation cannot have passed away, and yet, in every instance of any other people striving for freedom—of the Italians, or of the Hungarians—they are ever found, in Europe, the historic foes of struggling nationalities, as here they are the strongest upholders of human bondage. Such were not the teachings of Grattan, Curran, or O'Connell, the last of whom in Irishmen feared not to strike for freedom in Spain when the whole power of the Church was gathered round Don Carlos, and ever refused to accept a farthing in aid of any Irish struggles, from a State that trafficked in men.

The glorious old Italian chief came in of course for a special niche in the gallery of their abuse, and Irish members grew in rapid succession to heap on his head the vials of their virtuous ordure as he took the place of that delicate Irish and polished servant which pointed so exquisitely the periods of Sheridan and Shiel. Every line of fortune was the genius of optimism applied, yet more than this was never greater misfortune. Garibaldi has fought under many flags and in many climes, by land and by sea, but never in the fashion of Dugald Dalgetty, never for money, never for mere pay.

Such lovers of freedom, however, are not the modern Irish Catholics. One of their number, a Mr. Maguire, in the Tobacco denominated Dublin as a model of ecclesiastically-ruled Irishism. This Mr. Maguire, who is himself a model of the pluck of ugliness to which the human face divine can be brought, is member for Dungarvan, a borough situated in Waterford in the South of Ireland, which had been, up to 1855, in the gift of the Duke of Devonshire, from whose nomination it was then wrested by a junction of the Tories and extreme Irish party to which Mr. Maguire belonged. He has since continued its representative, being now the "ultimus Romanorum" of the celebrated Irish brigade, or Pope's Brass Band, as they were termed in Parliamentary pasticcio. He is editor of the *Cork Examiner*, and has been on active representative. But he has his Roman Catholic lunacy, of which Pio Nino is the hero. He traveled some time since to the Papal seat and wrote a book to show that the Eternal City is rapidly approximating, under the benign sway of Antonelli, to the condition of the Garden of Eden before the fashion of the fig leaf came in.

The Heroic Garibaldi.

Garibaldi has fought under many flags and in many climes, by land and by sea, but not in the fashion of Dugald Dalgetty, never for money, ever for fame. To this betrayal of freedom no meaner spirit could tempt him.

Garibaldi was a second mate on board a vessel trading between Nice and Odessa when he was first inoculated by a disciple of Mazzini's with the idea that Italians made for same higher destiny than to be the cooks, hair-dressers, and warblers for the world. Driven to South America soon after, when he and his small band of Italian refugees established a republic in the state of Montevideo against Rosas, he might have had his weight in gold to yield the pass. At that time he is pleasantly described as having been so completely penniless that his clothes were in tatters, and he had often to wait until morning light to write a report by being unable to buy a candle. For days and days, his fare and that of his followers was a few beans steeped in water. Such was the force of his example, and their own sense of honor, that his countrymen were as faithful as himself, and as uncomplaining, despite all hardships and privations and arrears of pay, to the establishment of the crew of commissaries in every country, who fancy that punctual pork rations and cash pay are the sole sustenance of military stamina, the sole incentive to soldierly ardor. It is notorious, they were obliged, so unwilling was he to receive anything which could subject him to the taint of being a mercenary, to borrow his worn cloak and other attire, and then affect to have lost them, in order to replace them with a new outfit. And some years after, when the foul epithet of "soldier of fortune" was applied to him by Lord Brougham, in ignorance of his true character, these facts were detailed by the British Embassador, Lord Howden, who, as Col. Caradoc, was in South America at the time, and who bore the highest testimony to his character, both as a man and a soldier and a man. In his course of command, he was sharp, short and decisive, as the Iron Duke himself. Whenever there was a black sheep in his flock, who preyed upon the people, he coolly had him shot; yet was he, when fighting against Rosas, as when fighting for Italy, as considerate of the comfort of his band as a mother of her children; nursed them in sickness, sustained them in sorrow; the first to advance where danger was greatest—the last to retreat, whatever the odds, and, they were often a thousand to one. Eight bullets at Montevideo have been known to riddle his ragged costume in a day, leaving his Carrara skin, while as monumental marble, unscathed by a single scratch.

Then his defence of Rome under the triumvirate of Mazzini, Armaselli, and Saffi, was, in itself, sufficient to stamp the uprising of the nationalities in 1848, and the subsequent reaction as one that will command the admiration of posterity. The military judgment and fertility of resource exhibited during the siege by the French is admitted, by the highest military authorities, to have never been surpassed. A more thorough type of the genuine old Roman never wandered at the pass of tyrants, or lighted in the field beneath the eagle crowned banner of the Republic. In appearance, as may be remembered by those who have seen him, while, with true republican energy and independence, he earned his livelihood as a manufacturer of candles, on Staten Island, he is not unlike the portraits of the great Genoese, Columbus, from whose native city he has started on this last expedition of freedom. Like such old stamp of hero, in whose mold he has been cast, he is an amphibious warrior, and dislikes on shore as well as with like skill and hardihood. Unlike Mazzini, who considers a crown on any brow, from the Alps to Syracuse, a sin, he is practical, and thinks Piedmontese freedom better than none. Thus, now, after countless vicissitudes, but ever true to the one cause, he has unfurled the tricolor in Sicily, amid the prayer of all lovers of freedom for strength and victory to its folds.—*New York Tribune.*

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Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 8, 1860.

The money market continues quiet. Eastern exchange is still in good supply, and rates are easy at ½ per cent. premium on the street, and ½ per cent. at the banks.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The following is a statement of the earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the month of May:—

	1860.	1859.
Passengers	$73,245 2	$67,342 92
Freight	84,247 17	75,805 42
Miscellaneous	3,261 95	2,261 80
Total	$157,165 77	145,409 64
Gain	$11,755 31	

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 8th, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

	Flour, Wh't, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Wool, Lumber, Coal, Hides, Whisky, Pork, Lard, Seeds, Highwines, Salt, Lead, Copper, Ore, Timber, Shingles, Staves, Hoops, Poles, Wood, Pig Iron, Bullion, Tobacco, Feathers, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Potatoes, Broom Corn, Groceries, Dressed Hogs, Sundries, Value.
By Lake	
By Canal	
By R. R.	
Total	
Same day last year	

The continued light receipts of Corn, as well as a slight improvement in New York and Buffalo, caused an increased speculative and shipping demand to day, and the market advanced 1@2c. About 170,000 bushels of all grades changed hands at 45c for fair Canal afloat; 46@ 46½c for No. 1 in store; and 46@47½c for No. 2 —the market at the close, however, being rather quiet, with sales of No. 1 at 49c in store. Wheat was in good shipping request and steady at yesterday's prices—about 70,000 bushels being sold at $1.06@1.07 for No. 1 Spring, and $1.05 for No. 2 Spring. Flour was quiet and neglected, with limited transactions at $5.00@ 5.25 for medium to Spring extras. Oats in good shipping demand and firm at 29c. Rye 75c better request and higher—sales being made at 76c delivered at cars. Barley is dull and drooping. Highwines easier and more active—transactions varying from 18@18½. Alcohol, 37c. Provisions quiet. Hides quiet and about 1c lower on Dry Flint.

Freights were more active and somewhat firmer to day—several vessels being engaged at 3@3½c for corn to Buffalo, 6½c for wheat to Oswego, 6c for corn to Oswego, and 4½c for oats to Oswego.

TOLEDO MARKETS—June 7.—The market today is devoid of any special features of interest, with a fair range of sales. Flour—Sale 100 bbls extra at $5.50. Wheat—There are no considerable sales of Michigan red, but no inquiry for Wabash red, the former having the preference with buyers; but in white there is more branch differences. Sales 700 bu M. S. red at $1.23 last evening. To-day, sales, 1,500 bu Mich red at $1.23½ and 4,500 bu Wabash white at $1.36. Corn—Sales 3,700 bu N. S. last evening at 50c. To-day, sales 3,000 bu M S at 50c; 6,000 bu River on p. t.; 2,000 bu Wabash at 50c. Oats dull and nominal at 30c.

FREIGHT ENGAGEMENTS AT NEW YORK.—Thursday's N. Y. *Tribune* reports as follows: To Liverpool, 100 bushels of wheat at 7½d; 15,000 bbls flour at 1s 9d.; 15,000 bu wheat and 84,000 bu corn in bags, at 7d. To London, 170 tcs beef at 5s 6d.; 100 boxes Bacon at 25s. To Glasgow, 100 tcs beef at 5s 6d.

NEW YORK PROVISION TRADE.—The N. Y. *Shipping List* gives the following statistics:

EXPORT, FROM 1ST TO 5TH JUNE.

	1860.	1859.
Beef, tcs	1,726	1,334
Pork, "	760	1,000
Beef, hfbbls	1,000	1,000
Lard, (equal to) tcs	2,462	10,000

EXPORT, FROM JAN. 1 TO MAY 31.

	1860.	1859.
Beef, tcs	43,176	37,404
Pork, bbls	18,987	21,850
Beef, hfbbls	25,000	25,000
Pork, "	39,764	39,500
Lard, (equal to) tcs	46,462	41,361
Hams and Bacon	10,426	6,130
Lard, bags	2,000	1,000

CINCINNATI MARKET—June 7.—Wheat is dull, and may be said to have lost 2c per bushel in price. Red quotable at $1.25@1.26, and white at $1.33.

Corn is more active and firmer at 46@47c.

Oats are quiet, and though sellers resist the inside of yesterday's quotations (36c), yet they cannot do much better.

There is no change to notice in Barley or Rye.

Whisky is steady at 17½c.

The Provision market has, perhaps, a little more stir in it than there was yesterday, but it produces no decided effect nor does it result in many transactions. A fair inquiry is said to exist for Bulk Meat at the even figures, 6@6½c for shoulders and sides, 7½@7¾c for clear sides and 9½@9¾c. At 9½c we hear that sales had been made for sides packed. There were reported sales of 10,000 lbs clear rib sides at 10 90–100c, and of 396 bbls and tcs Lard at 11c. Large sales were made of Bulk shoulders at 7 10–100c packed in hhds, and in some instances higher prices were obtained.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS, June 6—*The Missouri Democrat* of yesterday says:

Wheat very dull to-day with receipts of 20,000 bu, and for lower grades club, and most of the supplies consist at the close. Corn receipts were some 40,000 bu, and holders were more ready than yesterday to accept offers. Oats steady. Rye dull at 85@90c for choice. Barley receipts small, and market fair at 65@70c for Spring, or 75c for strictly prime. Whiskey is firm at 18½c. Wool also tends downward, owing to unfavorable advices from abroad, and low markets East.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6—Flour in moderate demand, and the market, good at $5.75 for superfine. Corn in good demand at full prices. Sales of 9600 bags at 60@62c for mixed, and 70 @75 for white. Mess pork in fair demand, and the market steady at $19 50@20. Bacon in fair demand at 12c for bbl and tierce. B.con steady at 8½c for shoulders, and 10@11¼ for sides. Whisky unchanged and steady at 19c for rectified, and 20½ for raw. Sugars firm to the light supply, is still advancing; fully fair 7¼ @7½c. Coffee unchanged and firm. Sight exchange on New York, ¼@¾ premium.

Breadstuffs at Boston.

The receipts of Breadstuffs at this port in May, compared with the corresponding month of last year, have been as follows:

	May, 1860.	May, '59.	Incr.	Decr.
Flour, bbls	70,744	54,549	16,215	
Flour, half bbls	171	1,000		829
Corn, bu	127,276	104,000	21,300	
Corn, half bbls	1,000		1,000	
Oats, bu	103,915	214,677		40,762
Rye, bu	1,115	2,230		1,115
Barley, bu	13,670	20,555	20,555	
Rye flour, bbls	100	200		100
Corn meal, bbls	1,000		1,000	

An advance of 10 to 20 cents per b rrel on shipping brands of State Flour is the result of the demand for the West. The sound condition of the country, both for crops and the article, and seems to give more confidence and stability to the market than has been known for years. Prices have been rather lower, but there is a good tone and firmness to the market, and the sales of the week, and more especially at the close of exchange yesterday, indicate a recovery of confidence. The sales of the week foot up 30,000 bbls, including 5,000 bbls Ohio, 4,000 bbls Genesee, 2,000 bbls Michigan, 1,000 bbls Indiana, 1,000 bbls Canal, 1,000 bbls Southern, 1,000 bbls Western, and 1,000 bbls Extra Genesee, at prices ranging from $5.10@5.15 for common to good State, $5.15@5.20 for common to good Ohio, $5.20@5.25 for common to good Michigan, Indiana and Canal, $5.25@5.30 for common to good Genesee, and $5.30@5.40 for fancy and extra Genesee. The demand for the East is coming up to the exportation, but our drains have quietly accumulated to a large extent, and the Grand Trunk Railroad, before it reached our city, brought a large amount of Western flour to prices very like change has taken place during the month, and, in fact, at the close of the week, the sales of Western and comparatively uniform market. High grades, on account of scarcity, have gradually advanced in favor of buyers, while the prices now asked for medium and common grades are but little in advance of those which could be had at the commencement of January.

Receipts received during the week from the Rolling St. Louis mines, speak very unfavorably of the prospects of the country where it is supposed the mines are. The ore is very poor and about 64 a head less than their cost in Chicago, losing that, transportation is somewhere, and other parts of the country.

We know that just as good corn fed Steers were sold here yesterday as we could desire, at about 6½@ 6¾ for the best in thickness and weight, and how the price be paid, and as low as 5½ for the most inferior to good Bullocks. If just as good, or better, than the most of Bullocks which he paid 6½@6¾ for at 6c.

Although a pretty large portion of the stock was sold off yesterday, the prospect at a late hour to-day is that all cattle on sale will be sold at a pr ce not lower than Saturday's. Butchers, who will only buy at a figure certain to make money on a very dull market for beef, say the Thursday's butchers appear to us actual to buy nearly at any price, however low they may be disposed to, for the reason that their time" has fairly commenced. Very nice strawberries are retailed this morning about 25c per box.

It is worthy of part cular notice that more than half the butchers' cattle sold on the first forty-four days of last month in Illinois, and that that State furnishes more than two-thirds as many as the State of New York.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.—The Boston *Traveller* says:

A large increase in the receipts, with hot summer weather now by, it will not surprise shippers that here is a decline of prices. The cellowing are the ruling quotations:—Very Heavy cows fed hogs selling slow at 6c; nice lots do corn-fed hogs, 6¾@6¾c; light grass fed hogs, 6¼@6½c; light prime dairy or hog, 6¾@6¾c; rare extra fine cow and calf, 6¾c. Sheep are dull this morning, and the market rather dull. Sellers, we find, are running after buyers, which indicates that a decline is inevitable.

All the hogs are now received at the docs foot of Fortieth street, Hudson River; a droll at Allerton's yards—the Thirty-second and Hudson River "accident" is closed. Fortunately, Allerton's yards are sufficient to yard all the stock that is brought in. Two and three thousand per day, better than is no longer, or better fitted up market-place for hogs in the world. It is one of the sights of New York worth seeing.

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	Live weight.	Dead weight.
Heavy prime corn fed hogs	6c @ —	7¼@7¾c
Light prime corn-fed hogs	6¾@6¾c	7¼@7¾c
Fat but not corn-fed hogs	6¼@6½c	7@7½c
Heavy still-fed hogs	5½@ —c	6¾@6¾c
Light prime still-fed hogs	6¼@6¾c	6¾@7¼c

RECEIVED.

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Calves.
Monday	1,200	1,000	1,000	100
Tuesday	1,200	1,000	1,000	100
Wednesday	1,200	1,000	1,000	100
Thursday	1,200	1,000	1,000	100
Friday	1,200	1,000	1,000	100
Saturday	1,200	1,000	1,000	100
Total	7,200	6,000	6,000	600

Every Engine is furnished with

Judson's Patent Governor Valve.

For Steam Mill we confidently recommend them as superior to any other valve in use. Send for circular.

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the Steam Engine generally obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to put up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,

of the most approved kind.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago.

ap27 90 1y

WINSHIP'S PATENT SELF-VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS.

Every candid physician will say that, at least one-half of the present sickness is unnecessary and preventable, and is produced by the effluvia of the dead animal matter. Not one person in a thousand is responsible for using in their families the Refrigerators usually supplied by the trade—the fact is well known that they are the occasion of much sickness and death.

We have the testimony of the most eminent physicians in the country, who are now using the Winship Refrigerators, and believe it to be the PERFECT ventilating article of the kind now in use.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

[From Dr. Clark, City Physician of Boston.]

"With its superior arrangements for ventilation, it is everything that could be desired as a Refrigera or."

[From Dr. Derrick, City Physician of Jersey City.]

"In my physician's practice, I have found the great point of superiority over ALL OTHERS."

[From Prof. B. Silliman, Jr., Yale College.]

"It is constructed on general principles, and appears to answer fully the purpose for which it is intended."

[From Prof. Noah A. Porter, of Yale College.]

"I have examined the Refrigerator, and am glad that any I have cannot do it."

[From ex-Governor Gregory, U. S. Navy.]

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[From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

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"The best Family Refrigerator, and the one that received the Silver Medal at the State Fair, was the New Haven invention, which is on no particular principle, invented, and has the recommendation of many distinguished men."

[From the New York Daily News.]

"It is an hydraulic and hydrostatic combination of the Refrigerator, that it is so arranged as to preserve, untainted, the water from the condensation arising from the ice. It is the only philosophically constructed article of the kind we know of, offering all the advantages, and none of the evils which have brought into disrepute all that have preceded it."

We have many hundreds of names at our service of parties who are now using the Winship Refrigerator with the greatest satisfaction. Send for circular.

CHARLES WINSHIP, No. 68 Chapel street.

THOMAS GEORGE,

325 Lake street, corner Franklin-st.,

jel-c748-1y CHICAGO, ILL.

NORTON, ROBB & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

GROCERIES AND FISH,

And General Commission Merchants,

No. 16 River street, Chicago, Ill.

HERMAN NORTON, CHAS. ROBB. H. B. NORTON.

ap27-c620-3m

100,000 HAM SACKS,

ASSORTED SIZES,

For sale at

Corn Exchange Bag Factory,

HART, ASTER & CO.,

mh30 90 1y 70 South Water street

NEW YORK DYE WORKS,

WM. YERSBURY,

157 S. Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods, Also, Shawl Boards, Blocked and Pressed. Badges and country work punctually attended to. ap27 90 1y

TALLOW GREASE, CANDLES, AND SOAP.

Tallow, No. 1, Steam and Kettle rendered; Grease of all kinds; Candles, Pure Sperm, Adamantine, Star and Dip; Stanley's Cleveland Stearine Candles Soaps—Palm, Family and Rosin.

J. C. MITCHELL,

17 Kinzie-st., and cor. Rush-st. and Arthur Road.

fe9-c775-1y

CAMPAIGN FLAGS AND BANNERS,

American Badges, "Lincoln and Hamlin" flags, and scores of all descriptions on hand or made to order, by PURINGTON & SCHARTON, 217 South Water street.

my21 c647 1m

WOOL TWINES AND BURLAPS.

—A large assortment of Wool Sacking Burlaps and Wool Twines, constantly on hand and for sale low by PURINGTON & SCHARTON, 217 South Water st.

my26 c647 1m

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL,

Of superior quality, for sale by the car load or less quantity. Also, a lot of Kiln Dried Buckwheat Meal in store and for sale by

REDFORD MERRIOTT & CO.,

my26 90 1m No. 9 Throop-st., near Madison.

SAVE MONEY and at same time,

Promote your business by ordering your PRINTING at the Press and Tribune Office, 51 Clark street. jel 0

BUCKWHEAT FOR SEED,—

For sale by

E. STACKNEY.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 8.

FREIGHTS.—Flour: Chic. Liverp., which to Oswego 10c; Copy to Buffalo 3c; Wheat: To Buffalo at 3c; sales, 23 Boats, corn to B. Alton at 3½c; sales A. B. Williams, corn to Oswego at 3c; brig Saxon, corn to Oswego at 4½c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 3,000 bbls; shipped, 400 bbls. Market dull. Sales were:—74 bbls choice Spring extra at $5.25 (bd); 50 bbls "Cook's" do at $5.20 (bd); 20 bbls "Snell spe" at $5.00 (bd); 100 bbls medium Spring extra at $5.00 (bd).

MILL STUFFS.—Market quoted dull. Sales were: 300 bags Bran at $6.00 on board.

WHEAT—Receipts, 17,197 bu; shipped, 61,893 bu. Market steady and active. Sales were as follows: 5,000 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.06 in store; 1,000 bu do at 94@95c f. o. b.; 10,000 bu do in store; 193 do reported at 95c in store. Sales on track by sample were as follows: 102 bu Club in boat at $1.11; 300 bu No. 1 Spring in boat at $1.08; 775 bags do at $1.08 (bd); 700 bu No. 2 at $1.07; 1,800 bu do at $1.01 (bd).

CORN—Receipts, 31,643 bu; shipped, 91,668 bu. Market advanced 1@2c. Sales were: 5000 bu for Canal at 45c (bd); 20000 bu No. 1 of the in store at 49c; 21,000 bu do at 48½@ 49c in store; 12,000 bu do at 30½c f. o. b.; 16,000 bu do at 30½c f. o. b.; 2000 bush at 47½c in store; 40,000 bu do at 48c in store; 2000 bu do at 47½c in store; 10,000 bu do at 47½c in store. Late last evening sales were made of 25,000 bu in lots at 49½c, and 10,000 bu in lots at 50c, in store.

OATS—Receipts, 8,207 bu. Market firm. Sales were: 1,000 bu due in lots at 29c in store; 5,000 bu do on p. t.

RYE—Receipts 90 bu. Market better. Sales were: 150 bags No. 1 at 70c (bd) at cars.

BARLEY—Receipts, 27 bu. Market very dull. Sales were: 70 bu No. 1 at 65c (bd.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 97 bbls. Market more active and easier. Sales were; 500 bbls city at 18½@; 100 bbls country at 18½@; 50 bbls do at 18c.

ALCOHOL—Six per gal.

MESS PORK—Nominal at $17.50@17.60.

LARD—Nominal at 11c.

TALLOW—In fair request at 9@9½c.

HIDES—Receipts, 32,450 lbs. Market quiet, and about the same as lower on Dry Hides. Sales to day were:—14 Green Salted and trimmed Hides at 8c; 10 Calf Skins at 8c; 65 Dry Flint Hides at 16½c; 11 Dry Salted at 16c.

SHEEP SKINS—14 Skins good Flints at 10½c; 16 Skins do at 10c.

EGGS—In good shipping demand at 9c.

POULTRY—Chickens $1.50 per doz; Turkeys 7c per lb.

POTATOES—Market steady at 40@75c.

WHITEFISH—45 pkgs No. 1 at $4.50.

DRIED FRUIT—Ten 14 bbls Western Apples at 6c.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 92 Hogs, 230 Cattle. Market quiet. Sales were as follows:

1 Cattle, averaging	1180 lbs, at	$5.12½
180 Hogs	128 "	5.50
"	"	4.75

New York Cattle Market.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 30, 1860.

[Abridged from THE HERALD of New York Tribune.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for the market at Forty-fourth St.....3,727

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	$9@ 9
Medium	7 @ 8¾
Ordinary	6 @ 7
Some extra good	9¼@ —
Some poor to-day in the market	5 @ 6

The most of the arrivals range from ..... 5 @ 9

Total number of live received in the city this week, 4,728 There is a little head more to-day than there was last week, but not more than the average of last year. The average number stands at 5,000 head per week, last year. It was 3,979 head, while the number to-day being 3,727, shows 800 head more than the average, and 647 head more than last week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove-yards, 40th street, report the Cattle in Market from the following States:			
New York	173	Kentucky	202
Pennsylvania	111	Illinois	1,000
Ohio	414	Mass. (?)	120
Indiana	1,000	Canada	37
Illinois	3,074	Canada	37

If yesterday was "enough to make drovers look blue," how will be the case when to-day's stock to-day, but their prospects are certainly talking on a darker hue. Taken all in all, we believe that owners of Beef Cattle have not seen a harder market this year; and it is not to be wondered at when we look at the number of Cattle reported this week for the consumption of those who look to this market for a supply. Over 4,700 head of fat Bullocks, averaging upwards of 1,000 lbs, are to be met with at this day's market, and it is about 1,200 more than we had to meet week in June last year, and the average weight is 100 lbs heavier now than then, and the price 2 per cent lower.

The quality last week was not the best, but it was last week; for then it was very remarkable. It is, however, quite likely that the least valuable portion being first offered, which in a new markets we have seen in the city usually to be the case, there are now so many very fat corn-fed Bullocks in the yards every week that die liver and best classes are to be met with in satisfactory to owners. We are sorry to see drove that is likely to average about 64 a head less than their cost in Chicago, losing that, transportation is somewhere, and other parts of the country.

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fe9-c775-1y

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SAVE MONEY and at same time,

Promote your business by ordering your PRINTING at the Press and Tribune Office, 51 Clark street. jel 0

BUCKWHEAT FOR SEED,—

For sale by

E. STACKNEY.

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, June 8.

FLOUR—Demand both for export and home consumption is less active, while prices generally have undergone no very striking change. Sales 10,000 bbls at $5.00@5.05 for Superfine State; $5.10@5.20 Extra State; $5.10@5.20 Superfine Western; $5.20@5.30 Extra Western; $5.30@5.40 Superfine shipping brands Extra R. H. C.—the latter for Canada; and droppings included in the sales are 2000 bbls for export and 2000 bbls for the trade and country. Canadian flour is dull and heavy for common grades; sales 600 bbls at $5.20@5.40 for common to choice extra. Rye flour is dull at $4.10@ 4.30 —common to choice super. Corn Meal quiet. Sales 100 bbls Jersey at $3.40@3.50.

WHEAT—Better demand. Sales 800 bu at 214c.

CORN—The export demand is fair. The market moderate and the market is slightly in favor of purchasers. Sales of 40,000 bu at 57@57½c for mixed; 58c for Mixed Western; 59c for Yellow Jersey; 60c for Mixed Western in store; 61c for Yellow Western in store; 62c for Yellow Southern. Barley is dull and nominal at 65@75c for Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and without striking change—sales 400 bbls at $16.62½@16.75 for mess; $16.75 for old mess; $17.00@17.12½ for new mess, and $17.50 for prime. Beef dull and heavy—sales 200 bbls at $4.00@4.25 for country prime; $8.00@10.50 for country mess; $8.00@10.50 for repacked mess; $12.00@ 14.00 for extra mess; and 500 tcs at $9.00@11.00 for India mess. Beef hams dull at $18@19 for Western, $19@21 for Irish. Cut Meats quiet and unchanged; sales 150 packages at 7½c for Shoulders and 10½c for Hams. Lard is heavy and tending to stagnation, and smoked Shoulders at 8½@9c, with sales of 600 bbls and tcs at within the range. Butter quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and firm—sales 200 bbls at 10½@11c; tierce beef is estimated at about 10,000 bbls and tierces. Butter selling at 14@16c for Ohio, 11@12c for Western. Cheese steady at 7@11c for inferior to prime.

WHISKY—The business movement noted yesterday was far more extensive than reported at the time, and the sales footed up 4,640 bbls and 100 hhds, and the market to-day the same buoyant feeling continues; sales 1,500 bbls, at 18½c for Ohio, including 500 refloating at 19c; and 750 bbls for North Ross. Included in refloating sales at 20½c; and 715 bbls Rye was at 19@19½c. Molasses is quiet but steady; some 15 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 32c for Trinidad, and 34c for Porto Rico.

FREIGHTS—Grain to Liverpool by steam is quiet but steady; 3½@3¾c bid, and 4c asked. Cotton is quiet but steady; 5-32d for compressed, and 9-16d for uncompressed.

GOLD—Dull at 100¾. Clearings, $1,875,000.

STOCKS—Dull and heavy. Chi & R I 60½; Cleve & Tol 30¾; Gal & Chi 64¾; Ill Cen scrip 93¾; Lacrosse & Mil 24; Panama 104; Mich Cen 72; Mich Sou 59; Mich So guar 70; Harlem 12½; Hudson 48¾; Erie 19¾; N Y Cen 86¾; Reading 80½; Harlem pf 56; New Cin 59; Mo 6s 59; Mo 5's 58½.

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, June 8.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. Sales 800 brls at $4.10@ 4.25 for extra state; $4.35@5.50 for extra Illinois and Indiana; $5.60@6.75 for double extras.

WHEAT—Sales of 2,000 bu at $1.15 for Canada Club; 5,000 bu Racine Club at $1.15. Corn market is better. Sales 10,000 bu 77 cts at 43@44c. Oats nearly. Sales 5,000 bu on private terms.

WHISKY—Is dull at 20.

CANAL FREIGHTS—From but unchanged.

LAKE FREIGHTS—1,000 bbls flour, 2,000 bu wheat, 2,000 bu corn.

Oswego Market.

[BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, June 8.

FLOUR—Declining: $5.00 for common to good; $5.25 for extra do. Canadian Flour unchanged; $4.90@5.00 for common; $5.00@5.25 for extra. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is held firmly at $1.20@1.25 for amber and white. Corn at $1.20@1.22½, and 2,000 bu white Indiana at $1.25. Barley is dull and drooping; grains nominal at 65@70c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady at 3c for flour, 7c on wheat, and 6½c on corn to New York.

RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls flour, 21,370 bu corn, 1,200 bu oats, 3000 bu rye, 1,800 bu peas.

CANAL ARRIVALS—1,160 brls flour, 27,500 bu wheat, 19,300 bu corn.

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ARRIVED.....June 8.

Star Gazelle, Butler, Milwaukee, sundries.
Propeller Michigan, Hopkins, Milwaukee, 150 M lumber.
Propeller Lexington, Lester, Buffalo, sundries.
Propeller Forest City, Hall, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop G Mason, Rogers & Lizzie Smith, 190 m lumber.
Prop Harry Gardner, Sullivan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Wm Nelson, Hall, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Wisconsin, Bell, Sheboygan, 35 tons wood.
Prop Phil Sheridan, Hall, Milwaukee, 100 bbls salt.
Prop Lady Elgin, Wilson, Two Rivers, 150 m lumber.
Prop Comet, Hopkins, Two Rivers, 150 m lumber